

ROGOVAYA, I. A.

Rogovaya, I. A.

"Investigation of the Thermodynamic Properties of Argon and of Argon-Nitrogen Mixtures at Low Temperatures." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

*Rogovaya, I.A.*

KAGANER, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGOVAYA, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Determining the amount of gas in bottles. Kislород 10 no.3:22-24

'57.

(MLRA 10:11)

(Gases, Compressed)

*108000000, 1.1*  
USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8  
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 330

Author : I.P. Ishkin, I.A. Rogovaya.

Inst : -

Title : Thermodynamical Properties of Argon and Argon-Nitrogen  
Mixtures at Low Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1957, 31, No 2, 410-417

Abstract : The method described earlier (Eucken A. and others, Z. techn. Phys., 1932, 13, 267; 1934, 15, 369) was applied to the measurement of the isothermal choking effect of Ar at temperatures from 24 to -140°. The tabulated results are higher than other measurements (Roebuck J.R., Osterberg H., Phys. Rev., 1934, 46, 785) and coincide with computations (Michels A. and others, Appl. Scient. Res., 1951, A2, 345). It was established in the result of the study of the dependence of the isothermal choking effect on the

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USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8  
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 330

composition within the temperature range from 26 to -140° and under pressures up to 48 abs at that the divergence of values of the isothermal choking effects from additive values is positive at a high temperature and under low pressure and it is negative at a low temperature and a high pressure. The thermodynamical properties of Ar were computed and graphs were plotted on co-ordinates enthalpy - temperature, temperature - entropy and  $pV/RT$  - pressure.

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ROGOVAYA, I. A.

The analysis of thermodynamic properties of Argon, 27

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satisfactory and that the dimensionless parameters that  
satisfy the dimensionless crit. parameter values, and these

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014451

KAGANER, M.G.; ROGOVAYA, I.A.

Piston manometer with underhung load. Izv.tekh. no.1:22-23 Ja  
'60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Manometer)

S/076/60/034/009/005/022  
B015/B056

AUTHORS: Rogovaya, I. A. and Kaganer, M. G.

TITLE: A Device for Determining the Compressibility of Gases at Pressures of up to 200 atm and Temperatures From 0° to 200°C

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 9, pp. 1933-1937

TEXT: A device is described which permits the determination of specific gas volumes at temperatures from +20° to -200°C and pressures of up to 200 atm with an accuracy of  $\pm 0.05\%$ . The method of a piezometer of constant volume was applied, by conveying the gas to be investigated from a bulb into the piezometer (Fig. 1, scheme of the device). A pressure of more than 150 atm is maintained with the aid of a siphon pump. The piezometer is in a liquid cryostat (Fig. 2), in which the desired temperature is maintained and the uniform temperature distribution is controlled by means of differential thermocouples. After equilibrium has been attained, the gas is conveyed from the piezometer into calibration vessels which are in a thermostat. Pressure in the vessels must be between 200 and

Card 1/2



A Device for Determining the Compressibility of Gases at Pressures of up to 200 atm and Temperatures From 0° to 200°C S/076/60/034/003/005/022 B015/B056

1000 torr, which is attained by using a series of piezometers of different volumes and by keeping the calibration vessel separate by means of faucets so that the gas is able to assume different volumes. The gas pressure is measured by means of a piston manometer. Calibration is carried out by a method recommended by P. V. Indrik (Ref. 2) according to Zhokhovskiy. The gas is separated from the oil by means of a membrane differential manometer of the type DM-6 (DM-6), as well as by means of an Hg regulator. The weight of the gas in the piezometer is calculated from the equation of state, proceeding from the gas volume and gas pressure in the calibration vessels. A detailed description of the individual units is given on the basis of drawings. The device is intended for measuring the specific volumes of air, argon, oxygen, and other atmospheric gases. The specific volume of air was determined at 0°, -50°, -100°C, and pressures of 20-110 atm. The results obtained (Table) agreed well with those obtained by Michels et al. (Ref. 3). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 US. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kislorodnogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oxygen Machine Construction)

Card 2/3

27687

S/076/61/03/009/011/015  
B124/B101

11.4000

AUTHORS: Rogovaya, I. A., and Kaganer, M. G.

TITLE: Compressibility of argon at low temperatures and pressures of up to 200 atm

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v.35, no.9, 1961, 2135-2136

TEXT: Data for the compressibility of pure argon containing less than 0.01% nitrogen and 0.005% oxygen are given, which were measured by the authors at 0, -25, -50, -75, -90, -100, -110, -120, -135, -150, and -183°C with pressure being successively increased by 20 to 25 atm. Measuring technique and experimental setup were described by the authors in Ref.1 (Zh. fiz. khimii 34, 1933, 1960); accuracy of measurement is  $\pm 0.05\%$ . Results of measurements are given in a table. The pressure is given in international physical atmospheres, density and degree of compressibility are given in Amagat units. For a comparison with the data obtained only the data given in Ref.2 (L.Holborn, J.Otto, Z.Phys. 30, 320, 1924) could be used.

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Compressibility of argon at low ...

27687  
S/076/61/05/009/011/015  
B124/B101

The difference between experimental values and pV values calculated from empirical equations of Ref.2 does not exceed the experimental error of Ref.2 and is 0.2 to 0.5%. In a paper published after the authors' measurements had been concluded (Ref.3: A.Michels, J.Levelt, and W. De Graaff, Physica 24, 659, 1958), data on the compressibility of argon at temperatures ranging from -25 to -155°C and densities up to 640 Amagat units are given. The pV values were calculated for the experimental points established by the authors from the virial coefficients given in Ref.3, and compared with values given in Ref.3. At temperatures up to -100°C, the deviation does not exceed 0.1%, while, near critical temperatures, it may reach 1%. The error of measurement for compressibility in Ref.3 sums up from the errors involved when temperature, pressure, and the quantity of gas are measured. To check the accuracy of measurement, the pressure of saturated vapor of spectroscopically pure argon was determined which was 34.8862 atm at -130.50°C (as compared with 34.91 atm according to Ref.3). The accuracy of the measuring technique used was confirmed by comparative piezometric measurement of the gas quantity by measuring the gas pressure in containers having a calibrated volume and by weighing

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Compressibility of argon at low ...

27687  
S/076/61/035/009/011/015  
B124/B101

the piezometer (with an accuracy of 5 mg for a gas quantity of about 15 g). Accurate results obtained can be used to calculate the thermodynamic values of argon, as well as to determine operational data, in particular for the liquid range at high pressure. There are 1 table and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1960

Table. Experimental values for the compressibility of argon.

Legend: (1) pressure, atm, (2) degree of compressibility, Amagat units, (3) density, Amagat units, (4) continuation.

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ROGOVAYA, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ISHKIN, I.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Thermophysical properties of rock fill under conditions of  
the operation of the regenerators of air separating units.  
Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.5:25-26 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

L 16334-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pq-4/Pr-4/PS-4  
IJP(c)/RPL JD/WW/JW/WH

S/0314/64/000/005/0025/0026

ACCESSION NR: AP4049178

AUTHOR: Rogovaya, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences), Ishkin, I. P., (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor) B

TITLE: Thermophysical properties of rock packing under the operating conditions of air fractionating apparatus regenerators

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1964, 25-26

TOPIC TAGS: air fractionation apparatus, regenerator rock packing, regenerator aluminum packing, packing thermophysical property, oxygen production, nitrogen production, air fractionation

ABSTRACT: It is now possible to obtain technically pure oxygen (99.2-99.5%) and nitrogen (99.95-99.998%) in units with regenerators having rock packing and heat exchangers instead of the previously used aluminum band packing. The present paper discusses the results of a study of the thermal and hydrodynamic properties of rocks, as well as melted basalt, and makes some recommendations for their application in apparatus packings. The tests were made with natural crushed rock which had been passed through ball mills. The hydrodynamic properties were tested only in the case of smooth molten

1/3

Card

L 16334-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049178

basalt, but the thermal conductivity and heat capacity were determined for basalt, quartz, quartzite and granite. The equivalent pore diameter served for evaluating the hydraulic resistance. The packing grain surface per unit volume of filled space was taken to be directly proportional to the free volume and inversely proportional to the equivalent pore diameter. The thermal conductivity was determined in a calorimeter with liquid oxygen. The quantity of oxygen evaporated in the calorimeter due to heat flow through the sample was measured by a rheometer and the temperature of the outer surface was measured by a thermocouple. The thermal conductivity of the packing was determined by pouring the crushed rock between two concentric copper spheres. The quantity of heat passing through the rock was then calculated from the power of the heater. The heat capacity was tested by cooling a sample of material in a thermostat to a certain temperature, then placing the rock in a copper calorimeter having a certain temperature. The calorimeter temperature dropped and the heat capacity was calculated from the quantity of heat passing from the calorimeter to the sample. Comparison of the data obtained indicated that the thermal conductivity of a solid lump is 10 times higher than for crushed stone. Quartzite has the highest heat capacity, being the best packing for this reason, but the quarried quartzite is not as good as basalt and cannot be used in large regenerators.

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S/0314/64/000/005/0025/0026

ACCESSION NR: AP4049178

Tests showed that replacement of corrugated aluminum packing by rock increases the regenerator cross section and lowers the air velocity. Decreasing the transfer time also lowers air losses from 3.5 to 1.3% and increases oxygen delivery from 96 to 98%. Lowering the air velocity leads to a content of only 5-7 p.p.m. of carbon dioxide. Checking the coefficient of application of the rock packing of the BR-1 appliance shows that increasing the transfer time 4.7 fold leads to negligible temperature gradients in the rock grain. Orig. art. has: 5 tables and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, *ac*

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3



ROGOVAYA, I.V.

SIMIGIN, P.A.; ZUSMAN, M.N.; RAYKHLIN, F.I.; ~~ROGOVAYA, I.V.~~ redaktor;  
GORDON, N.B.; retsenzent; ~~PETREZHNIK, G.G.~~, retsenzent; MEDVEDYEV,  
L.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor;

[Protective impregnation of textile fabrics] Zashchitnye propitki  
tekstil'nykh materialov. Pod red. I.V. Rogovoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl. SSSR. 1957. 298 p.  
(MIRA 10:6)

(Textile finishing)

DUDNIK, D.M., inzh.; ROGOVAYA, S.N., inzh.

Experimental testing of refrigerator automobiles. Khol. tekh.  
i tekh. no.1:89-95 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

SMUROVA, Ye.I.; ROGOVAYA, T.Z.; TROITSKIY, S.A.; LASHCHENKO, N.S.;  
MEL'NOKOVA, N.D. (Gor'kiy)

Industrial hygiene and the state of health of workers at enterprises using high-frequency currents. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 6 no. 5:22-28 My'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney.  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)  
(ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

USSR/Medicine - Toxicology, Hydrogen Cyanide Jul/Aug 53

"Role of the Central Nervous System in the Pathogenesis of Acute Poisoning With Cyanides," T. Z. Rogovaya, Sci Assoc Clin Div, Gor'kiy Inst of Labor Hygiene and Occup Diseases, Min of Health RSFSR

Farmakol i Toksikol, Vol 16, No 4, pp 17-51

P. P. Kravkov found that hibernating hedgehogs are resistant to HCN. USSR investigators established that animals treated with ether or hexenal survive

270T40

lethal doses of HCN. It has now been shown that prior administration of amital sodium (I) protects exptl animals from death after they have received a lethal dose of cyanide. Animals treated with I do not exhibit pathological changes in the brain and blood otherwise produced by cyanides. The degree of detoxication of cyanides, as measured by the concentration of thiocyanides, in animal organs, is the same in animals treated with I and not treated with I.

270T40

RODCHAY, T. Z.

"Materials toward the Pathogenesis, Clinical Aspects, and Pathological Anatomy of Acute Intoxications with Cyanide Compounds." Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov, Gor'kiy-Leningrad, 1955  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 32, 6 Aug 55

L 27737-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) SCTB DD  
 ACC NR: AP6017293 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0392/66/000/007/000

AUTHOR: Smurova, Ye. I.; Rogovaya, T. Z.; Yakub, I. L.; Troitskiy, S. A.

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Gor'kiy (Institut gigiyeny truda i profbolezney)

TITLE: General health of persons working with HF, VHF, and UHF generators in physiotherapy machines

SOURCE: Kazanskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 82-84

TOPIC TAGS: microwave, VHF, human physiology, industrial hygiene, central nervous system, hematology

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effects of chronic exposure to microwave irradiation on medical personnel working with physiotherapy machines. The 80 machines studied had 12 different types of generators with working frequencies from 1.6 to 2450 Mc ( $\lambda = 184 \text{ m} - 12.2 \text{ cm}$ ) and power of 20-350 w. Control panel working conditions for various types of generators and treatment setups are evaluated in terms of industrial norms. Physiotherapy working conditions exceed permissible industrial exposure limits (20 v/m or 10  $\mu\text{w}/\text{cm}^2$ ) in almost every case, sometimes by as much as one to two orders of magnitude (170-1000  $\mu\text{w}/\text{cm}^2$ ). An experimental group of 84 physiotherapy nurses, and a control group of 27 nurses not exposed to electromagnetic fields, were kept under clinical observation for up to two years. The

UDC: 615.83-616.256.5

Card 1/3

Experimental stress  
 Experimental group. Erythro-  
 diameter reticulocyte count was at the lower  
 Erythrocyte life  
 Erythrocyte counts were de-  
 eosinophils were absent in 20% of the experimental group.  
 The blood studies as a whole indicate a  
 In 35 subjects examined a year later,  
 hematopoietic reaction.

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CIA-RDP86-00513

L 27737-66

ACC NR:

AP6017293

erythrocyte and monocyte counts were down while other indices remained unchanged. In 83% of the experimental group, albumen was lower, (gamma-) globulin was higher, and the albumen-globulin coefficient was lower than in the control group. Decreased blood cholinesterase activity was noted in 25 subjects. Vegetative-vascular disturbances, accompanied by a tendency to anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and increased erythrocyte sedimentation rates were found. It is concluded that chronic exposure to electromagnetic fields of the order of tens or hundreds of volts per meter in the VHF range can affect the general health of a person so exposed. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [DP]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 502

Card 3/3

L. 12256-66 Part (m)

ACC NR: AP6028239

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0392/66/000/002/0082/0084

AUTHOR: Smurova, Ye. I.; Rogovaya, T. Z.; Yakub, I. L.; Troitskiy, S. A.

ORG: Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Gor'kiy (Institut gigiyeny truda i profbolezney)

30

B

TITLE: State of health of personnel servicing high, ultrahigh, and superhigh frequency generators at physical therapy units

SOURCE: Kazanskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 82-84

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, physiologic parameter, blood, cholinesterase, psychoneurotic disorder

ABSTRACT: The state of health of 84 nurses employed at physical therapy units in which they were exposed to radiation from high, ultrahigh, and superhigh frequency generators at electric field strengths ranging from tens to hundreds of v/m was investigated. The nurses complained of headaches, irritability, pains in the cardiac region, increased tendency to perspire, general debility, and restless sleep - less frequently vertigo, loss of hair, numbness of fingers, and epiphora. No pathological changes in internal organs were found. Vegetative vascular disturbances, a tendency towards anemia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, and an increased reaction of erythrocyte precipitation were found to be present. A decrease in the albumin level, an increase in the globulin content, and a decrease in the albumin-

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UDC: 615.83-614.256.5

0917

18 22



L 37756-66

ACC NR: AP6028239

globulin index were also established. Twenty-five of the nurses exhibited a tendency towards a reduction of the cholinesterase level in the plasma and erythrocytes. To protect medical personnel from electromagnetic radiation, improved screening by means of cotton fabrics containing conducting wire or by means of metallic netting can be applied, by systems for remote control of the equipment should be developed. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

LS  
Card 2/2

ROGOVAYA, T.Z.

Clinical aspects of acute intoxication with cyanides. Trudy GIGT  
no.9:71-78 '62.

Clinical aspects of angioneuroses caused by vibration during  
work with pneumatic instruments. Trudy GIGT no.9:209-215 '62.  
(MIRA 17:9)

L 19706-65 AEDC(b)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AMD/AFETR/RAEN(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) Pa-4  
ACCESSION NR: AP5001498 S/0240/64/000/012/0027/0030

AUTHOR: Smurova, Ye. I.; Rogovaya, T. Z.; Yakub, I. L.; Troitskiy, S. A. 18  
B

TITLE: Problems of labor hygiene and the health of workers servicing  
60—90-kc lamp generators

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 12, 1964, 27-30

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic field, magnetic field, electric field,  
central nervous system, cardiovascular system, asthenia, blood  
biochemistry, blood morphology

ABSTRACT: Lamp generators are used in various electrovacuum and  
machine building capacities. Lately, 60—90 kc, 3—5-km lamp  
generators have found wide use. The authors studied the clinical  
aspects of workers exposed to 30—100-kw generators. Workers of  
the first group were exposed to new generator models (LZ-37, LZ-67,  
LPZ-67, and LZ-107) which were unshielded and equipped with high-  
frequency transformers. Workers of the second group were exposed to  
old generator models (LG-60A, GZ-46, GLE-63 etc.) reconstructed to  
turn out frequencies of 60—90 kc (the old frequency was 200—300 kc).

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L 19706-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001498

Separate high-frequency block generators (inductor, high-frequency transformer, and air capacitor) served as the source of the electromagnetic fields. Measurements indicated that the field strength of electromagnetic fields in various working situations fluctuated considerably (e.g., electric field from 5 to 106 v/m or 58.7%; magnetic field from 0.2 to 10 amp/m or 73.9%). In all, 30 men and 13 women aged 31—35 were examined. The length of time that most personnel had been operational did not exceed 5 yr. A total of 16 people were examined (control group) who were not chronically exposed to electromagnetic fields. The majority of complaints on the part of the workers involved headaches, excessive perspiration, increased fatigability, general weakness, and loss of memory. A significant number of personnel showed vascular vegetative shifts characterized by dermographism, moderate acrocyanosis, acrohypothermia, and acrohyperhydrosis. Arterial pressure asymmetry was found in 15 workers. An investigation of cerebral cardiac reflexes revealed that there was an increase in the pulse rate of up to 24—30 beats/min. Thirteen workers showed hypertonic tendencies with arterial pressures lower than 100/70 mm. An oscillograph test indicated that 22 workers had altered vascular tonus, and 14

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L 19706-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001498

exhibited lowered capillar tonus. The EKG's of 23 workers showed sinus tachycardia, bradycardia, and arrhythmia, slowed ventricular conductivity, T-spike alterations, and other shifts associated with the vegetative nervous system. No significant changes in erythrocyte, reticulocyte, or erythrocyte diameter were noticed. The quantity of leukocytes increased in more than one-eighth of the workers (8600/mm<sup>3</sup> vs 6500/mm<sup>3</sup> in the control group). The increase was due more to neutrophiles and monocytes than to eosinophiles and lymphocytes. The quantity of neutrophiles averaged 5868 as opposed to a normal of 3825 while the monocyte count was 780 as opposed to 350. No shifts in the cardiovascular and nervous systems or blood morphology were noticed in workers of the control group. The studies indicate the need for shielding 60—90-kc lamp generators. Shielding has been found to lower the strength of the electric field component to 5—10 v/m and the magnetic component to 2 amp/m. Orig. art has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney (Gorky Scientific  
Research Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases)

Card 3/4

L 19706-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001498

SUBMITTED: 14Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS, EE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3160

Card 4/4

LEBEDEVA, L.V., kand. med. nauk; ROGOVAYA, V.F.; KHOLINA, V.M.; VLASOVA,  
N.A.; TSIV'YAN, L.S.

Significance of chemoprophylaxis and its methodology in the  
treatment of children with the first signs of positive tuberculin  
test. Prob. tub. no.1:3-8 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Dispansernoye otdeleniye (zav.- kand. med. nauk Ye.A. Ginzburg)  
Moskovskogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir.- kand. med. nauk T.P.  
Mochalova, zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti - prof. D.D.  
Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i 16-y protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser Moskvy (glavnyy vrach P.A. Zal'munin).

ROGOVENKO, S. S.

Rogovenko, S. S. - "Fifteen years of cancer prevention in the Kuybyshev rayon of Leningrad," Collection dedicated to the Maternity Hospital im. Snegireva, Leningrad, 1949, p. 227-44

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)



R GOVENIRO, S.S.

"Remote Results of Treating Primary Cancer of the Vagina," Akusher. i Ginekol, No. 4, 1949.

Mbr., Gynecological Clinic Inst. Oncology, Dept. Clinical Med., Acad. Med. Sci.,

-cl949-.

SEREBROV, A. I., ROGOVENKO, S. S.

Uterus - Cancer

Cancer of the uterus. Novosti med. no. 21, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1951. Unclassified.

2

СЕРГЕЕВ, А. А.

Cancer of the vagina; a clinical monograph. (Leningrad) Medgiz, 1954. 194 p.

ROGOYENKO S. S.

[Diagnosis of cancer of the cervix uteri] Diagnostika raka shoyki  
matki. [Leningrad] Medgiz, 1957. 130 p. (MIRA 10:11)  
(UTERUS--CANCER)

COVATIRO, U.S.

Results of the surgical treatment of so-called "erosions" of the cervix uteri, based on materials of the Institute of Oncology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. during the 15 years, 1946-1960. Vop. onk. 9 no.12:77-83 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. I. Serebrov). Adres avtora: Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Perekovaya al'eya, 3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR.

BABCHIN, I.S., prof.; BABANOVA, A.G., doktor med. nauk; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof.; BONDARCHUK, A.V., prof.; GAL'PERIN, M.D., prof.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.M., prof.[deceased]; DYMARSKIY, L.Yu., kand. med. nauk; KARPOV, N.A., prof.; KOYRO, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; LARIONOV, L.F., prof.; LITVINOVA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOV, R.A., kand. med. nauk; NECHAYEVA, I.D., doktor med. nauk; PETROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; PETROV, Yu.V., kand. med.nauk; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; ROGOVENKO, S.S., kand. med. nauk; SENDUL'SKIY, I.Ya., prof.; SEREBROV, A.I., prof.; SMIRNOVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk; TAL'MAN, I.M., prof.; TOBILEVICH, V.P., prof.; TRUKHALEV, A.I., kand. med. nauk; Kholdin, Semen Abramovich, prof.; CHEKHARINA, Ye.A., kand. med. nauk; CHECHULIN, A.S., kand. med. nauk; SHAAK, V.A., prof.[deceased]; SHANIN, A.P., prof.; SHAPIRO, I.N., prof.[deceased]; SHEMYAKINA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; SHERMAN, S.I., prof.; ABRAKOV, L.V., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Malignant tumors]Zlokachestvennye opukholi; klinicheskoe rukovodstvo. Leningrad, Medgiz. Vol.3. Pts.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blokhin, Petrov, Serebrov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kholdin).

(CANCER)

ROGOVENKO, S. S.

Ectropion of the cervix uteri and its clinical significance.  
Vop. onk. 8 no.5:88-93 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz ginekologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V. P. Tobilevich)  
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chl. AMN SSSR, prof.  
A. I. Serebrov)

(UTERUS—ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

MILYUTIN, Ye.R., assistant; PERTSOVSKIY, R.A.; ROGOVENKO, S.S., dotsent

Helicopter-carried system for obtaining the radiation pattern of real antennas. Vest. svyazi 22 no.5:9 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra rasprostraneniya radiovoln i antenn Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Milyutin). 2. Vedushchiy starshiy inzh. NIO Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for Pertsovskiy). 3. Kafedra elektricheskikh izmereniy Leningradskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi (for Rogovenko).

(Antennas (Electronics))



ROGOVENKO, S.S.

Coniform diathermodissection of the cervix uteri in precancerous  
conditions. Vop.onk. 7 no.2:68-74 '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(UTERUS—SURGERY) (ELECTROSURGERY)

KUSHNIR, Flor Vasil'yevich; ROGOVENKO, Semen Sergeyevich; GAL'CHINSKAYA,  
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Radio measuring devices; a manual] Radioizmeritel'nye pribory;  
uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t  
sviazi, 1961. 195 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Radio measurements)

ROGOVENKO, S.S.

Improved electrode conizator. Vop. onk. 6 no.5:90-93 My '60.  
(MIRA 14:3)

(ELECTROSURGERY--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

ROGOVENKO, S. S.

Doc Med Sci - (diss) "Conical diathermoexcision as a method of treating pathological processes of the neck of the uterus, caused as a result of birth trauma. (Experimental-clinical study)." Leningrad, 1961. 26 pp; (Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 235)

9.1800

S/058/60/000/007/007/014  
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 7, p. 316, # 17909

AUTHOR: Rogovenko, S. S.

TITLE: On the Question of Feeding a Linear Irradiator for Two Nonmultiple Waves

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, 1959, No. 2(39), pp. 71-78

TEXT: The possibility is considered of applying a band-pass waveguide to feeding a linear irradiator of a SHF antenna for two nonmultiple waves at a multiple-branching feeder system. The dependence is shown of the waveguide damping on its geometric dimensions, and some advantages of such a feeding system are pointed out: 1) the damping is approximately one and a half times less than the damping of a coaxial line of the same length; 2) the coordinations in the transition nodes of the branching feeder line may be effected easily; 3) the production simplicity, the cheapness and easiness of mounting at transmission lines of great length; 4) the possibility of using continuous transitions.

From the author's summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

ROGOVENKO, S.S.

Results of the use of conical diathermic excision in the treatment of pathological processes in the cervix uteri resulting from birth injuries. Vop. onk. 8 no.11:84-88 '62.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.-prof. V.P. Tobilevich) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).

ROGOVENKO, S.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4127

Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut svyazi imeni prof. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevicha.

Trudy LEIS, vyp. 3(36) (Transactions of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, Nr 3(36)) Leningrad, 1958. 136 p. 400 copies printed.

Editorial Board: A. F. Gavrilov, Professor, M. P. Dolukhanov, Professor, K. P. Yegorov, Docent, I. M. Zhdanov, Professor, N. B. Zeliger, Professor, E. V. Zelyakh, Professor, I. G. Klyatskin, Professor, F. V. Kushnir, Docent (Resp. Ed.), K. N. Lebedev, Docent, V. V. Odnol'ko, Docent, V. B. Romanovskiy, Professor, I. N. Fomichev, Docent, P. Ya. Shiniberov, Docent, and P. V. Shmakov, Professor; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Gal'chinskaya.

**PURPOSE:** This collection of articles is for technicians and scientists specializing in various fields of electrical engineering.

**COVERAGE:** The articles cover the following topics: shortwave wide-band cophased antenna arrays, conical spiral antennas, magnetic modulators, time-pulse method of electrical connection commutation, Grets and

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Transactions of the Leningrad Electrotechnical (Cont.) SOV/4127

Larionov circuits,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n^2} \cos \frac{\pi x}{2n}$  series, and conical spiral beam antennas. No personalities are mentioned. Some of the articles are accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Rogovenko, S. S. Study of Shortwave Wide-Band Cophased Antenna Array The directional characteristics of a wide band cophased antenna array are investigated. Optimum array dimensions are recommended.	3
Makarov, O. V. Design of Conical Spiral Antennas The effect of dimensions of a conical spiral antenna having constant screw line lead angle on the directivity and range of the antenna is investigated.	25
Vostrov, G. S. Study of a Filter Diagram With Loss Compensation by Means of Negative Resistance One of the diagrams of type "m" band filter is investigated, and negative conductance is introduced to improve the filter	35

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9.1000

30V/58-59-12-28095

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, 1959, Nr 12, p 231 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rogovenko, S.S.

TITLE: A Study of a Short-Wave Wide-Band Cophasal Antenna 5

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, 1958, Nr 3 (36),  
pp 3 - 24

ABSTRACT: Theoretical and experimental investigations of a wide-band, cophasal antenna directivity diagram are outlined, as well as the curves of the relationships between the amplification coefficient, directional operation, and the use of the main lobe in the wave range. Recommendations are made as to the selection of optical, dimensions for the antenna. The author concludes that the cophasal antenna, consisting of vibrators, with a reduced wave resistance, in a parallel power supply system and at an expedient set-up of the screen, can function in a double wave range, satisfying the conditions of K.B.V. (Russian trans.).  $K = 0.5$ , without special tuning elements. The screen should be constructed of horizontally stretched wires. The wide-band, cophasal antenna

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SOV/58-59-12-28095

# A Study of a Short-Wave Wide-Band Cophasal Antenna

is calculated on the maximum wave range  $\lambda_{\max}$  at the following initial dimensions:

$$l_0 = 0.25 \lambda_{\max}, d_0 = 0.15 \lambda_{\max}, d_{10} = 0.55 \lambda_{\max}, d_{20} = 0.3 \lambda_{\max}, h_0 = 0.3 \lambda_{\max}.$$

Here the values of  $d_0$ ,  $d_{10}$  and  $d_{20}$  are the respective distances between the antenna and the screen, between the centers of the vibrators in a tier and between the tiers,  $h_0$  - the height of the suspension of the lower tier. The amplification coefficient, referred to the semi-wave vibrator, in the given wave range, is within the limits of 18 to 61; the coefficient of directional action within the limits of 30 to 100; the coefficient of using the main lobe - within the limits of 1.3 to 1.9; the "K.B.V." - within the limits of  $K = 0.5 - 0.92$  (depends on the carefulness of selection of the wave resistances of the feeders in the area of ramification and the feeder). An experimental check on a model showed the complete possibility of a cophasal antenna working with lowered wave resistance vibrators, in a double wave range of  $(0.3 \text{ to } 0.6)1/\lambda$ . The practical realization of a wide-band cophasal antenna has several obstacles, the main one being the design of the feeding circuit. The author points out

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SOV/58-59-12-28095

A Study of a Short-Wave Wide-Band Cophasal Antenna

that in 1957 further improvement of the wide-band cophasal antenna was accomplished by G.Z. Ayzenberg and others. (RZhFiz, 1958, Nr 7, 16201).

Author's résumé

4

Card 3/3

ROGOVENKO, S.V.

Gaysinskiy, I. Ye., Rogovenko, S.V., and Levitina, M.V. "Sulfate cementing paints,"  
Byulleten' stroit. tekhniki, 1948, No. 23, p. 26-27

SO: U-2888, Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949

L 22778-66 ENT(1) SCTB DD/JXT(RML)

ACC NR: AP6009722

SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/66/061/002/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Zhironkin, A. G.; Breslav, I. S.; Rogovenko, Ye. S.;  
Shmeleva, A. M.

33

B

ORG: Physiology Institute im. I. P. Pavlov, AN SSSR (Institut fiziologii  
AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of prolonged presence in a hyperoxic medium on the  
monkey body

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 61, no.  
2, 1966, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, hyperoxia, environment test chamber,  
conditioned reflex

ABSTRACT: One young adult rhesus monkey weighing 3.6 kg and one young  
adult capuchin monkey weighing 1.9 kg were investigated to determine  
the effects of prolonged hyperoxia on physiological indices and higher  
central nervous activity. Prior to experimentation the animals were  
conditioned to the barometric chamber for 3 mos under normal atmospheric  
conditions (0.2 to 0.4% carbon dioxide, 70 to 80% relative humidity,  
and a 25 to 26° temperature). Following this period, the animals were  
observed for 10 days under normal atmospheric conditions, then for 10

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UDC: 612.273.1-019:599.82

L 22778-66

ACC NR: AP6009722

0

days under hyperoxic conditions (60% oxygen and 40% nitrogen), and again for 10 days under normal conditions. Number of hours of sleep and general condition were recorded daily, rectal temperature and blood analysis results were recorded every 5th day, and oxygen consumption and respiratory movement frequency were recorded hourly. Higher central nervous activity changes were determined by conditioned reflexes. During the first few days under hyperoxic conditions, the physiological indices and conditioned reflex activity of the two animals dropped slightly. However, at the end of the 10 day period, no pathological changes or adverse effects on higher central nervous activity were found. These data concur with literature data and demonstrate again the ability of monkeys to adapt successfully to a moderately hyperoxic medium. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

[06]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun64/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 012  
ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 2/2

BK

L 11373-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036500

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0068/0069

AUTHOR: Bogina, I. D.; Gorbunova, I. M.; Rogovenko, Ye. S.; Rokotova, N. A.

ORG: none

26

TITLE: Psychophysiological characteristics of a sequence of movements in man [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 68-69

TOPIC TAGS: psychophysiology, space psychology, man machine communication

ABSTRACT: The problem of the present study was to obtain evidence of the creation of human internal criteria during action-sequence instruction and to observe the process of obeying these criteria. Tests took place on experimental panels with switches and keys; subjects were instructed and then ordered to repeat various predetermined sequences which consisted of pressing and transferring the hand. The tests were conducted on healthy adult volunteers of both sexes aged 17-45, with intermediate or higher education.

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L 11373-67

ACC NR: AT6036500

In tests on 16 subjects, instruction for a sequence of 8 and 16 switch applications was studied (panel with 12 switches) using a search method and the free selection of each action from any three. During instruction, it was noted that subjects choose the type of action sequence which occurs when the direction of hand transfer is constant. In tests on 75 subjects, it was found that the preceding direction of hand motion dictates the choice of the subsequent action.

Results of these tests indicate that the process of instructing action sequence is a process of choice and the development of internal criteria, which in these tests was the direction of motion of the hand over the panel.

In tests on 30 subjects, the execution rate of a preinstructed sequence of maneuvers using panel switches and the speed of hand percussion on a panel key were studied. It was found that the time required to execute one motor cycle in a free choice situation is maintained at a high level (mean error does not exceed 0.01 of the value of the mean relative error;  $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \cdot 100$  fluctuates from 2—5%). Analysis of these data revealed a complete conformance with MacGill's model, which considers the

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ACC NRI AT6036500

operation of a mechanism generating a time interval. It was also observed that the fluctuation of intervals corresponds to fluctuations at the output of a system provided with feedback assuring error compensation.

These studies indicate that one internal criterion which controls action sequence is the time interval taken to complete a motor cycle and that a uniform speed of motion is associated with the process of conforming to this interval. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6036628

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0329/0330

AUTHOR: Rogovenko, Ye. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of partial restriction of motor activity on the higher nervous activity of monkeys [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 329-330

TOPIC TAGS: isolation test, hypodynamia, animal experiment, animal restraint system, monkey, conditioned reflex

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of the present study was to discover how restraint of motor activity affects the ability of monkeys to solve problems requiring them to distinguish the probability of one or another event, learn the sequence in which these events occur, and formulate several rules of behavior (logic problems).

The investigation was carried out on 4 restrained and 4 free monkeys

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ACC NR: AT0036628

of different species (macacus, capuchin, and hamadriil baboons). The experiments on the restrained animals began 1 to 4 months after they had been placed in restraint. During the experiment a metal plate, bearing metal levers, feed boxes, and an electric signal lamp, was placed in front of the monkeys. The animals were presented with a choice of 2 or 3 levers which had to be pushed when the light flashed. Signals were given in series of 100. From 100 to 400 signals were given in each experiment. Pressing the levers was reinforced (rewarded) according to a program made up in advance for each actual problem. Responses were recorded visually. The degree of mastery of the programs was judged by the constant level of error over 3 series of 100 signals.

All the animals were exposed to 3 programs.

In the first program, the reinforcement scheme was one in which the monkey had to choose one out of two levers. Pressure on the first lever was rewarded 25% of the time, and pressure on the second, 75% of the time. In case of error the monkey was permitted to change levers. To solve this problem the animal had to learn to associate his actions with the probability of their being rewarded. The experiment showed that the monkeys quickly made this association. The probability of pressing the lever which was re-

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ACC NR: AT6036628

warded 75% of the time exceeded the design value (0.84 for the free and 0.80 for the restrained animals).

The second program also presented a choice of two levers with the same statistical reward structure (75% and 25%), but incorporated a rigorous sequence of actions: 3 pushes on one lever and 1 push on the other. Error-free mastery of this program required not only association of actions with the probability of reward, but discernment of a connection between two consecutive actions. The experiments showed that the monkeys treated this program as a probability problem only. The free animals pushed the more frequently rewarded lever with a probability of 0.82, and the restrained monkeys with a probability of 0.88. But they were unable to master the sequencing part of the problem.

The third program, with a choice of 3 levers, rewarded the first push on any one lever. Thereafter only pushes on the other two levers were rewarded, while repeated pushes of the same lever were not rewarded. Mastery of this program required the animal to learn the rule of not repeating a push on any lever. For humans this problem presents no difficulties; however, the monkeys were unable to solve it. The probability of error remained high, approaching the random level (0.24 in the free and 0.29 in the restrained monkeys).

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ACC NR: AT6036628

The data obtained support the following conclusions:

1) Monkeys are able to evaluate their actions as to the probability of reward, but cannot establish a relationship between separate actions under the conditions of the present experiment;

2) The complex behavioral reactions under study did not differ in any way in the restrained animals from those of the control group of animals.

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 4/4



L 31313-66  
ACC NR: AT6003864

The first series of experiments was performed on four monkeys for the purpose of determining the effects of prolonged, partial restraint of motor activity on the circadian rhythm of behavior, on the appetite, and the orienting reflex. The monkeys showed an insignificant diminution in the duration of sleep and a depression of the orienting reflex only during the first two to four days after the beginning of the experiment. Their appetite remained good during the entire period of restraint (10 days to 4 months). Daily medical examinations failed to reveal any pathological results of prolonged restraint. After the monkeys were freed from restraint they experienced a certain difficulty in walking. When sitting on a shelf they tried to assume the pose in which they had been restrained. After prolonged restraint (4 months) there was a certain loss of spatial orientation, which manifested itself in the inability of the monkeys to estimate distances properly when jumping. However, all these consequences of restraint disappeared after 2—3 hours. Tests showed that there was no change in sexual drives as a result of prolonged restraint.

The purpose of the second series of experiments was to study diurnal variations in respiratory rhythm, cardiac activity, and bioelectrical activity of the brain of restrained monkeys. Experiments were performed on two capuchin and one macaque monkey. Special features were added to

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ACC NR: AT6003864

Sheykin's restraint system for recording respiration, motor activity, EKG, and EEG. Data from the experiments indicated that changes in the frequency of respiration, in general, were related to motor activities of the monkeys. Respiration in monkeys fluctuated between 32 and 47 cycles per min. Frequency of respiration tended to diminish during the night hours when the monkeys slept. Data obtained two weeks after the beginning of the experiment did not vary much from results obtained during the first three days. Pulse frequency in the macaque monkey ranged from 120 to 160 cps, and in the capuchin from 200 to 250 cps. External stimulation (a rhythmic flashing light) caused the pulse to rise somewhat; in the macaques, for example, it went up to 200 cps. During the course of the experiment the pulse rate tended to remain steady. Restrained macaque monkeys at rest tended to exhibit an alpha-like rhythm with a frequency of 8-12 cps and an average amplitude of 90-95 $\mu$ v. Light stimulation of the eyes caused a distinct inhibition of this rhythm. Capuchin monkeys show a characteristic delta-like rhythm with a frequency of 25-35 cps and an average amplitude of 70 $\mu$ v. The bioelectrical activity of the brain of the monkeys did not show any variations during the period of their restraint. The data obtained in these experiments indicate that under conditions of partial restraint, the respiration, heart beat, and bioelectrical activity of the brain remain within normal limits for the duration of the period of restraint. A comparison of the results of these experiments with those found in the literature

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L 31313-66

ACC NR: AT6003864

indicates that prolonged restraint has certain advantages over comparatively short-term restraint. The relative stability of physiological indices obtained during prolonged restraint indicates that animals in limited-restraint systems could be used as subjects in space-flight experiments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [ATD PRESS: 4091-F]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card

4/4 *WLR*

BOGINA, I.D.; ROKOTOVA, N.A.; ROGOVENKO, Ye.S.; SHEYKIN, R.L.

Effect of partial limitation of motor activity on basic physiological processes in monkeys. Probl. kosm. biol. 4:308-315 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

KR. KUSKIN, V.K.; ROGOVENKO, Ye.S.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.V.

Concentration of caffeine in the blood plasma following its  
peroral and subcutaneous introduction. Nauch.sob. Inst.fiziol.  
AN SSSR no.3:72-77 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i genetiki tipov vysshey nervnoy  
deyatelnosti (zav. - V.K.Krasuskiy) Instituta fiziologii  
imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

1. VIKHOV, Ya.P.; KOKOVA, Ya.V.

Determination of the content of caffeine in blood plasma. Nauch.  
soob. Inst.fiziol. AN SSSR no.3:135-137 '65.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i genetiki tipov vysshey nervnoy  
deyatelnosti (zav. - V.K.Krasuskiy) Instituta fiziologii  
imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

S/865/62/002/000/042/042  
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Rokotova, M.A., Bogina, I.D., Bolotina, G.P.,  
Kucherenko, T.M., Rogovenko, Ye.S. and Sheykin, R.L.

TITLE: Effect of prolonged limitation of motor activity on  
vital functions in monkeys

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v. 2. Ed. by N. Sisa-  
lyan and V. Yazdovskiy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,  
417-427

TEXT: The experiments were conducted on four monkeys (of  
three different types). The first experimental series lasted for  
10 days and the second for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months. The experiments were conduct-  
ed in two different models of fixators: one designed by Lilly and  
Mason, and the second by R.L. Sheykin. The pulse and respiration  
rates were determined, as well as the weight of the monkeys prior  
to, and after the experiments. It was found that prolonged limita-  
tion of motor activity has no harmful effect on the physiological  
functions of the monkeys, their behavior and the state of their ner-

Card 1/2

Effect of prolonged limitation ...

S/865/62/002/000/042/042  
D405/D301

vous system. During the first 2-4 days of restricted motion some (insignificant) changes in sleeping time and a depression in the orienting reflex were observed. These effects did not last long and after 3-5 days already the functions of the animals returned to normal. Monkeys, kept in a fixator, can serve as valuable objects for further investigations. The amount of food consumed by the animals dropped by 26-50%, whereas the composition of the diet remained practically unchanged. The weight of the monkeys increased sharply (by about 50%) during a fixation period of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months. The pulse and respiration rates were not appreciably affected. The hair and skin were in a good state. The apparatus developed by Sheykin proved to be more advantageous than that of Lilly and Mason. There are 5 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language references read as follows: Lilly J.C.F. Appl. Physiol., 12, 1 1958 and Mason J.W.F. Appl. Physiol. 12, 1, 1958.

Card 2/2

ROGOVENKO, Ye.S.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.V.

Extinction with reinforcement as a possible test for the determination of the equilibrium of neural processes in dogs. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.2:279-284 Mr-Apr '62.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P. Pavlova AN SSSR, Koltushi.

ROGOVENKO, Ye. S.

ROGOVENKO, Ye. S. - "Material on the comparative physiology of irradiation and concentration of internal inhibition". Leningrad, 1955. Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 46, 12 November 1955. Moscow



*ROGOVER, A.B.*

TSUKER, M.B., professor; ROGOVER, A.B., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Disseminated sclerosis. Zdorov'e 3 no.1;22 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)  
(SCLEROSIS, MULTIPLE) (VACCINES)

ROGOVER, A.B.

Sensory disorders in multiple sclerosis. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 56 no.8:  
638-644 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.  
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, complications,  
sensory disord. (Rus))  
(SENSATION,  
disord. in multiple sclerosis (Rus))

Grashchenkov, N.I.; 1979, R.S.

Symptoms of hemathidrosis and its pathogenesis [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.7:849-851 '57. (MLRA 19:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov)  
Tsentrall'noye instituta Usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva.  
(SWEATING,  
hemathidrosis (Rus))

DAVIDENKOV, S.N., prof.; GAKKEL', L.B., prof.; KUPALOV, P.S., prof.;  
GALKIN, V.S., prof. [deceased]; POPOV, Ye.A., prof.; USPENSKIY,  
Ye.A., doktor med.nauk; TYAPUGIN, N.P., kand.med.nauk; LEV,  
A.A., kand.med.nauk; FILIMONOV, N.I., zamestitel' otv.red.;  
BOGOLEPOV, N.K., prof., red.; MIKHEYEV, V.V., prof., red.;  
RAZDOL'SKIY, I.Ya., red.; FUTER, D.S., prof., red.; ROGOVER,  
A.B., kand.med.nauk, red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Multivolume manual on neurology] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po  
nevrologii. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie.  
Vol.6. [Neuroses, epilepsy, and narcolepsy] Nevrozy, epilepsiia  
i narkolepsiia. Red.toma S.N.Davidenkov. 1960. 532 p.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Davidenkov, Kupalov,  
Popov). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Filimonov, Raz-  
dol'skiy).

(NEUROLOGY)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., prof.; ROGOVER, A.B., kand.med.nauk; GEKHT, B.M.;  
-VEYN, A.M., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Some problems in the distribution of multiple sclerosis. Klin.med.  
38 no.9:6-12 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Grashchenkov).  
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

ROGOVER, A.B.; BRONSHTEYN, L.Ye. (Moskva)

Statistical data on some aspects of multiple sclerosis. Klin.  
med. no.9:35-40 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

DUNAYEVSKAYA, M.B.; ROGOVER, A.B.

Inductothermy for sphincter disorders in multiple sclerosis.

Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 29 no.1:6-8 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav.- prof. N.S. Chetverikov)

TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i fizioterapevticheskogo otdeleniya Bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (zav.

Ye.K. Gureyeva), Moskva.

PETELIN, L.S.; ROGOVER, A.B.

Electromyographic studies in multiple sclerosis. Zhur. nevr.  
i psikh. 64 no.6:849-853 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy -- prof. N.S.  
Chetverikov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya  
vrachey, Moskva.



*Rogover, A.B.*

ROGOVER, A.B. (Moskva)

Diagnostic significance of the intracutaneous test in multiple sclerosis and disseminated encephalomyelitis. Klin.med. 35 no.9: 95-97 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov)  
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, diag.

skin test)

(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, diag.

skin test in disseminated encephalomyelitis)

ROGOVER, A. B.

FA 24/49T53

USSR/Medicine - Hemorrhage  
Medicine - Diagnosis

Nov 48

"Traumatic Subarachnoid Hemorrhage," A. B. Rogover,  
Nerve Clinic, TsIU, Nerve Sec, Ord of Lenin Hosp  
imeni S. P. Botkin, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 11

Data shows that this complication occurs more  
frequently than expected. Disease is usually  
difficult to diagnose in early stages. Study of  
90 cases has shown that frequently cases with un-  
detected cranial trauma were afflicted with suba-  
rachnoid hemorrhage.

FDB

24/49T53

ROGOVER, A.B.

Treatment of multiple sclerosis with Margulis - Shubladze vaccine.  
Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.6:49-53 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.  
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS) (VACCINES)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; MEL'NIKOV, S.A.; ROGOVER, A.B.; VEYN, A.M.; GEKIT, B.M.

Multiple sclerosis and its geographic distribution. Vest. AMN SSSR  
16 no.6:57-60 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut imeni I.M.  
Sechenova.

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

(MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND CATEGORIES													3RD AND 4TH CATEGORIES												
<p><b>Copper pyrite deposits of Blyava.</b> M. Kreiter and G. Rogovet. <i>Problems Soviet Geol.</i> 6, 507-23 (1935); <i>Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol., Ref. II</i>, 1937, 221-2; cf. C. A. 31, 388P. — These deposits are in the South Urals, 6 km. N. W. of Blyava. They consist of 2 lens-shaped bodies of ore, the chief of which measures 300 x 60 m. There are 3 zones: (1) the "iron hat," (2) secondary sulfides and (3) the primary zone. This last contains pyrite, marcasite, chalcocopyrite, with more rarely sphalerite and tennantite. The gang consists of quartz and barite. The av. content of Cu is 2% with small amts. of Au and Ag. In the reduction zone there are also covellite, chalcocite and bornite. The country rock has undergone chloritization and silicification. The mineralization is connected with intrusive albitophyre. The estd. total amt. of ore is 18.5, of Cu 0.365, of S <math>8.13 \times 10^6</math> tons. C. A. S.</p>																									
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

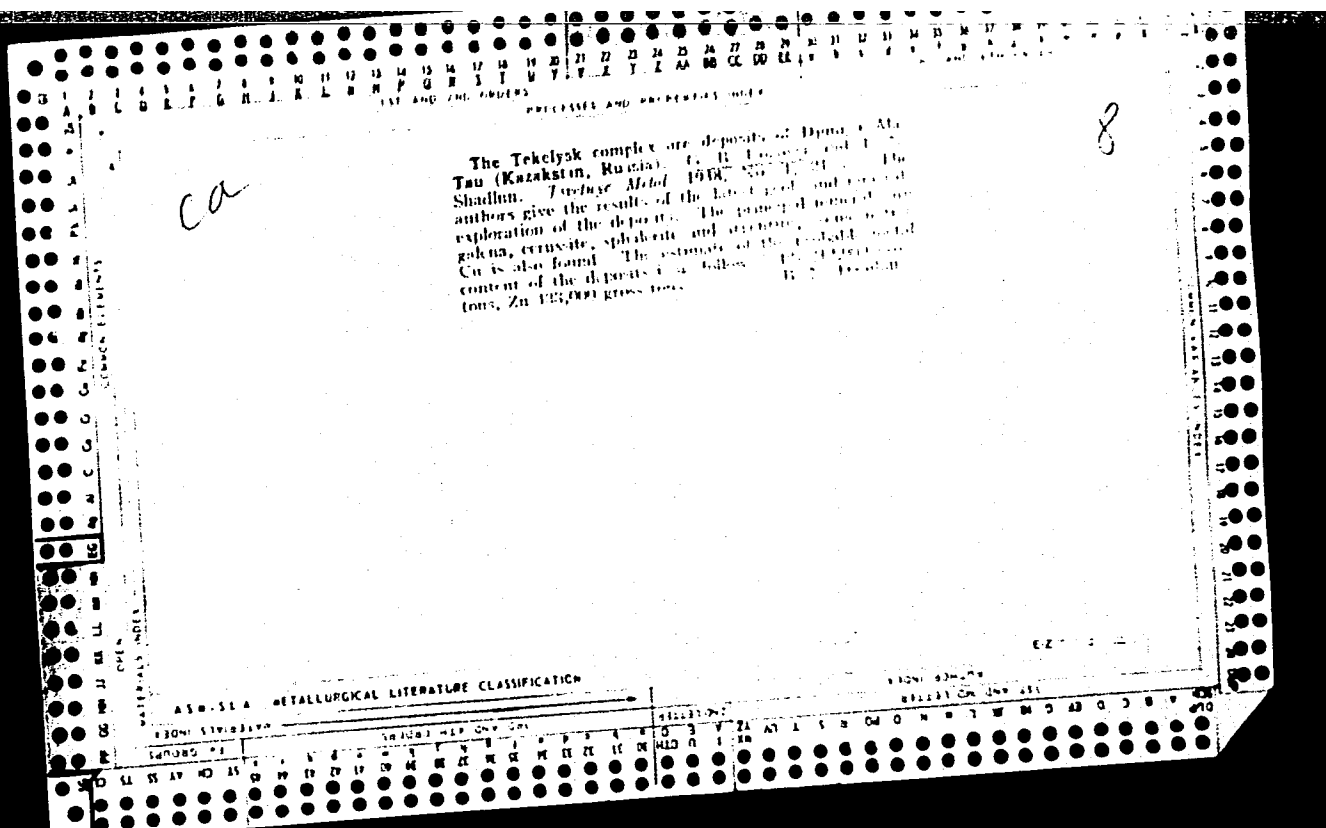
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GENERAL ELEMENTS																										METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
<p><b>Chalcedony—copper deposits of Blyava.</b> G. B. Rogovet.  <i>Glavnoe Geol. Upravlenie N. K. T. P. S. S. S. R.</i> Separate  <b>1930</b>, 135 pp.; cf. C. A. 31, 5363. — A presentation of the            chalcedony-copper and other copper deposits covering            the geomorphology, climate, hydrogeology, geology, petroge-            ography, and chem. characteristics of the sulfate-sulfide            zone.            J. S. Ioffe</p>																																																			

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
COMMON ELEMENTS																			
COMMON TABLET INDEX																			
<p><i>CP</i></p> <p><i>9</i></p> <p>Preliminary study of the Bityava deposits, Russia.  G. B. Bogdanov. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, 1936, No. 1, 18-20.  A preliminary report on exploration of copper ore deposits  at Bityava in the South Ural. The geology of the region  and a detailed description of the ore body are given. The  available and probable ore resources are estimated as 18  million tons with Cu content varying from 0.8% to 2.2%,  and the total Cu content as 324,000 tons. The ores also  contain Au; no estimate of Au content is given.  R. N. Dandloff</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1ST AND 2ND GROUPS</p> <p>3RD AND 4TH GROUPS</p>																			

Chemical characteristics of the sulfate-sulfide ores of Blyava. G. B. Ruzovskii. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Khim.* 1938, No. 11-12, 85-1938. Chem. analysis of the Blyava ores showed that Fe and S are its main components. Very few bases are present. Aside from S and Cu the greatest conc. value of the ores is in the Au content. The rare earth elements and Ni, Co, Bi, W, V, Cd, Sb, Se and Pt were not found by means of chem. analysis. Only Sb, Mo and Sn were found in insignificant amounts. W. R. Henn

ASB 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





8

The Tekelyok complex ore deposits of Djungar Ala-Tau (Kazakhstan, Russia). G. B. Rogoven and I. N. Shadrin. *Sovetskaya Metal.* 1959, No. 1, 21-38. The authors give the results of the latest geol. and mineral exploration of the deposits. The principal minerals are galena, cerussite, sphalerite and argentite, some native Cu is also found. The estimate of the probable metal content of the deposits is as follows: Pb 21,000 gross tons, Zn 443,000 gross tons. H. N. Dandall

ASU SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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GLAZKOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; YERSHOV, A.D., glavnyy red.;  
ZUBREV, I.N., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; ~~BOGOVET, G.B., red.~~;  
GUDALIN, G.G., red.; KORESHKOV, B.Ya., red.; MOMDZHI, G.S., red.;  
POZHARITSKIY, K.L., red.; SMIRNOV, V.I., red.; SOLOVCOV, A.P.,  
red.; TROYANOV, A.T., red.; FILIPPOVSKAYA, T.B., red.

[Nickel. ] Nikel'. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 281 p.  
(Otsenka mestorozhdenii pri poiskakh i razvedkakh, no. 20)  
(MIRA 17:5)

GINZBURG, V.L.; ROGOVER, G.B.

Regularities in the distribution of nonferrous and noble metals in  
the predominant ore minerals and silicates of the Noril'sk deposit.  
Sov. geol. 3 no.3:48-60 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.  
(Noril'sk region--Metals)

ROGOVER, G.B.

Geological basis for prospecting high-grade sulfide copper  
nickel ores in the northwestern Siberian Platform. Sov.geol.  
4 no.10:108-117 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.  
(Siberian Platform--Ore deposits)  
(Siberian Platform--Prospecting)

ROGOVER, G.B.

Hydrothermal deposits of copper associated with traps. Sov. geol.  
3 no.7:40-48 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.  
(Siberian platform--Copper ores)  
(Siberian platform--Rocks. Igneous)

ROGOVER, Grigoriy Borisovich..Prinimal uchastiye MOSKOV, A.M.,astronom-  
geodezist. SMIRNOV, V.I., red.; FEDOROVA, L.N., red.izd-va;  
BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Characteristics of the Noril'sk deposit 1, having possible  
prospecting significance and the efficient method of prospecting  
it] Mestorozhdenie Noril'sk I, nekotorye ego osobennosti, mo-  
gushchie imet' polakovoe znachenie, i ratsional'naya metodika ego  
razvedki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i  
okhrane neдр, 1959. 167 p. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Noril'sk region--Ore deposits)

ROGOVER, G.Ye., inzh.; LEVTOV, M.R., inzh.

Machine for placing the filter and the concrete. Mekh.stroi.  
19 no.11:24-26 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Hydraulic structures) (Concrete construction)



KOTIK, I.; ROGOV, V.; GROMOV, P.; FEYGIN, L.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.; ROGOVER, M.;  
BUTKEVICH, P.

Innovators of the Leningrad Metalworks to the 22d Congress of the  
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ROGOVER, Ye. B.

24412

ROGOVER, Ye. B. K voprosu o lechenii travmaticheskikh arteriovenoznykh anevrizm.. Trudy Glav. voyen. Gospitalya Vooruzh. Sil SSSR im. Akad. Burdenko. VIF. G. K., 1949, S. 137-44. - Bibliogr: 15 nazv.

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nauk

Technology of production and study of large block foam plastics  
for the middle layer of panels. Trudy TSNIISK no.24:276-322 '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

ROGOVETS, T.P., Inzh.

Nomograph for the determination of hydraulic pressure losses  
in fire-fighting pipelines. Bezop. truda v prom. 8 no.12:  
46-48 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Shakhta "Kommunist-Novaya" Donetskogo soveta narodnogo  
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